

SUGAR and PLANTATION NEWS

REFINERS BUYING FREELY AND SUGAR MARKET IS BUOYANT

Holders Take Advantage of Willing Buyers and Show No Anxiety For Sales

SUPPLY FROM JAVA NO LONGER BUGABOO

British Commission Is Still In Market and Beet and Louisiana Output Far Off

Optimism as to the sugar market position is voiced in the weekly letter which a local agency received this week from its New York City representatives. For the past two or three weeks this representative had shown no enthusiasm on the sugar situation, especially relative to sugar legislation, but it now seems to be sanguine of a continuance, at least for several months, of maintenance of present high figures. This letter was written July 20 and is as follows:

Sugar Market. With the advent of more seasonable weather and the gradual clearing up of the political fog which has for so long hung over everything pertaining to sugar, refiners, for the present at least, see their way clear to go ahead and, like Farragut, "Damn the torpedoes." They have bought quite freely, probably all they could get of July and August shipment sugars up to five and five-eighths cents C. & F. for Cubas and six and fifty-two hundredths cents C. I. F. for Porto Rico. It is believed that they would go on at these prices, but sellers are not disposed to forego the advantage they now have for it is yet three months before either beet sugar or Louisiana can have any appreciable effect on the demand and supply situation.

Market Position Is Strong. Sales today of 22,000 bags Cubas ex store to Arbuckle at six and fifty-eight hundredths cents duty paid and 3300 bags Porto Rico to the American at six and fifty-two hundredths cents are looked upon as further evidences of the very strong position of the raw sugar market. The British Commission is laying in as much of the commodity as possible and nobody outside of a favored few knows, or will know, how much escapes the activities of the submarines which are a daily growing menace.

"While much is talked and written about Java's mere fact that they are at the other end of the world, so to speak, causes one to be very dubious about the much advertised sale of 200,000 tons for delivery to either England or France, which, by the way, still remains unconfirmed. It may be true, however, subject to a very large 'if.' It is stated today that there have been sales of Cubas at five and a quarter cents F. O. B. the island, but whether to speculators or to some neutral country is unknown.

Britain Still In Market. "That the British commission is still in the market and will pay 5.10c, F. O. B. appears to be a matter of notoriety. Sinkings of sugar cargoes during the past few weeks have been so numerous as to compel the most drastic rationing with the result that the British fruit crop of this year may be a total loss except what can be immediately used or dried for future use but for which purpose there are few facilities in that normally most climate.

Cuba Weather Favorable. Figures from Cuba for the week ending 11th instant are:

	HIMELY	GUMA
(Six ports (all ports))	(all ports)	(all ports)
Receipts	10,912	24,902
Exports	57,545	70,538
Stocks	140,887	610,977
Exports No. Hat		
Terms	29,097	31,824
Exports New Dr.		
Loans, etc.	6,323	3,723
Exports Europe	22,125	35,091

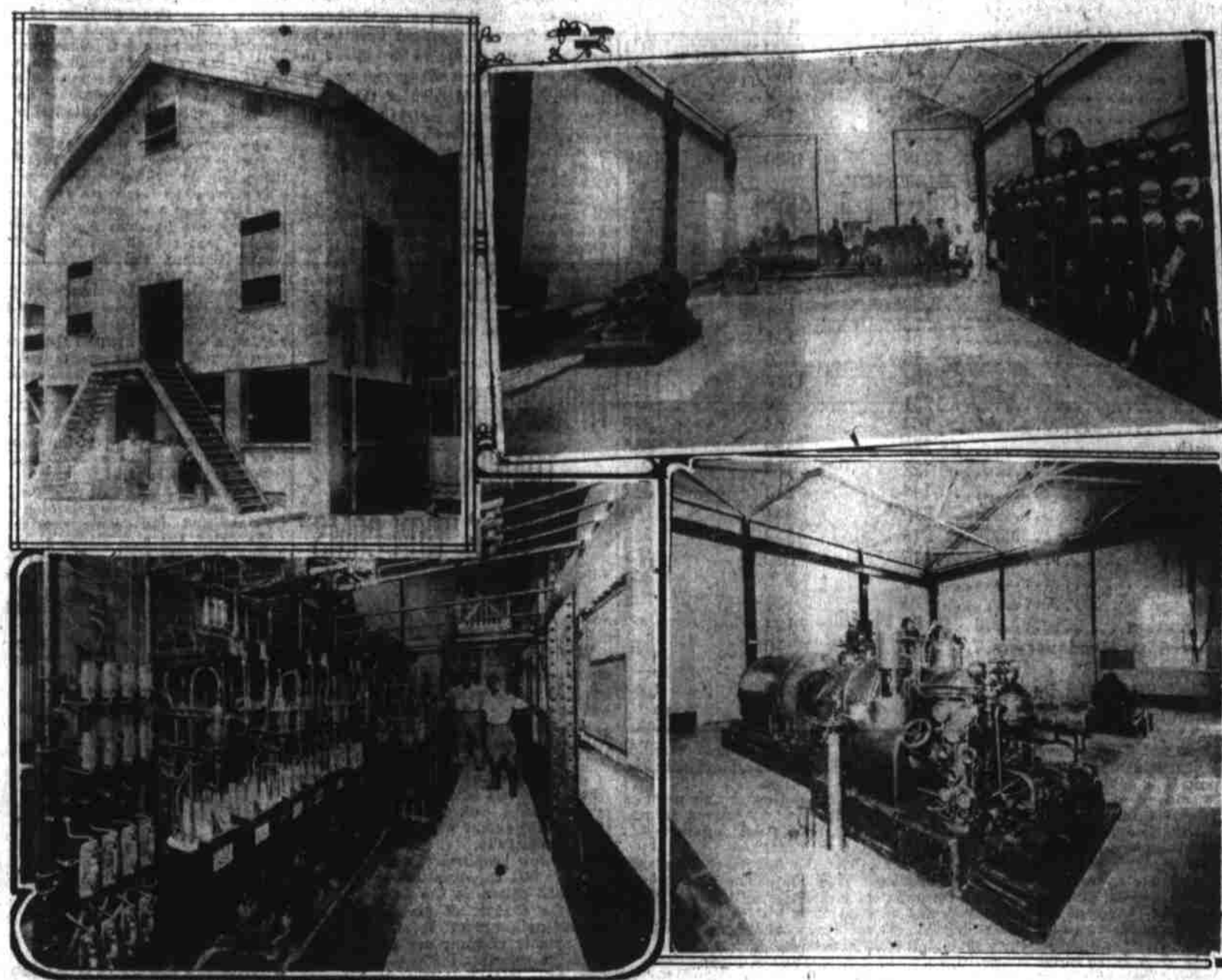
The weather in Cuba continues to favor a large crop for next year, but there is some concern over political conditions owing to the proclamation of material law. The revolutionary forces have only been backed up and may break out afresh if a reasonable excuse is given to the malcontent in which case another "American Occupation" would be inevitable.

Refined sugar is in fair demand. The American and Howell have advanced their basis to seven and sixty-five hundredths cents and the others to eight cents. There is considerable export business on granulated at from seven to seven and ten hundredths cents C. O. B. All refiners are two to three weeks behind with their deliveries and are using much discrimination before accepting new orders.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

VIEWS of the 800 K. W. steam turbine which has been operated for the first time at Pioneer mill this year in connection with the three hydro-electric plants that the company has in the mountains which develop about a thousand horse-power in addition to what the turbine develops. The upper left-hand picture shows the exterior of the Electric Power mill; upper right interior of 800 kilowatt turbo-generator plant; lower left back of switchboard of turbo-generator showing switches, and lower right the steam end of the 800 kilowatt generator unit.



THREE-QUARTERS OF SUGAR CROP IS ALREADY SHIPPED

Informal estimates of the Hawaiian Sugar crop as of July 15 have been made by Allen M. Nowell, secretary and manager of the Sugar Factors Company. These estimates are the latest to be prepared but they increase his last former estimates only slightly, the total now being 643,000 tons and made up by islands as follows: Hawaii, 236,800; Maui, 152,500; Oahu, 137,520; Kauai, 116,200. This estimate makes the present crop 50,000 tons greater than last year.

Shipments up to July 19, were 173,296 tons to the Atlantic seaboard and 272,760 to San Francisco, in all 446,056. Since that date and to today the shipments, lacking exact amounts and with only estimates on two or three shipments, there is to be added 29,600 tons which brings shipments to date to 475,656.

It is estimated that about 13,000 tons of raw sugar will be used here which leaves a total to be shipped during the season of 462,656 and leaves remaining for shipment from now to the close of the sugar year 154,400 tons, or a fraction over twenty-five per cent of the crop.

ONOMEA CO. SHOWING PLEASES MAINLANDERS

A report on the financial standing of the Onomea Sugar Company, which has just reached this office from Honolulu, is one that will be considered highly satisfactory by stockholders, for it shows that harvesting is progressing satisfactorily and that earnings are coming up to the expectations of the management, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The report shows 13,647 tons of sugar shipped to date, as compared with a total output of 18,730 tons for last season, and an approximate credit balance of \$765,000. This is equivalent to \$10.20 a share on the capital stock. With 21,000 tons, which it is expected will be harvested this season, it is estimated that after payment of all expenses and regular dividends, the company will, at prevailing sugar prices, show a cash credit balance at the end of 1917 of about \$950,000. The company has just paid an extra dividend of three per cent, or six cents a share, in addition to the regular monthly dividend of two per cent, or four cents, and it undoubtedly will distribute extra dividends to its stockholders later on.

HYADES WILL TAKE SUGAR TO MAINLAND

Expectation That Whole Cargo Would Be Pines Wrong; Maui Takes Less Sugar

Contrary to expectations the Hyades will carry sugar on her next voyage to the coast. Before her arrival here it had been announced that her cargo space would be devoted to carrying canned pines on the coming trip but evidently plans have been changed so as to divide the pine shipments up between the Hyades and the Maui. The latter steamer will take less sugar than was anticipated but the two combined will take 8400 tons of sugar.

Information came to the Sugar Factors company yesterday that the Hyades would have space for 4100 tons of sugar and would take only 400 tons of canned pines and further information that the Maui will take 2857 tons of canned pines and only 4300 tons of sugar. In this way considerably more sugar will be taken by the two boats than had been expected.

REMARKABLE METHODS ARE EMPLOYED BY GERMANY

The secret service men of Washington have unearthed remarkable methods employed by the German government to get raw material for munitions of war. Norwegian, Danish and Dutch agents have been employed to obtain innocent appearing commodities used in this manufacture. Thus Norwegians have purchased in this country, sugar, house syrup, a waste of the sugar house which the agents said they wanted for fertilizer, but it reached Germany ultimately and was used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Then, fertilizers bought in America have been saturated with lubricating oil which, when it reached the neutral destination was extracted. Thus, too, there are organizations in America which have systematically been replenishing German gold supply through banks of South America.

The Australian Sugar Journal reports some inquiries made in Melbourne relative to utilizing Queensland waste molasses. Operations are in progress to erect a plant on the Brisbane River in which molasses of time is to be made from molasses. The enterprise does not involve any large amount of money being paid for this molasses, but the senate of the university has appointed a committee to look into the usage of this waste and if such committee can organize and launch such an industry it will be in line with progressive scientific thought which aims to preserve and conserve every bit of waste in sugar manufacture.

SEVEN CENT SUGAR IS HERE

Comparative Table Shows Prices

With raw sugar quoted as above seven cents, Allen M. Nowell, secretary and manager of the Sugar Factors company has prepared a table which makes comparison of prices easy for any period or periods of the past forty years. This table will be found as interesting to the lay man as to the man in the sugar business since the prosperity of the islands is so dependent upon the prices of raw sugar. The table prepared by Mr. Nowell follows:

	96° Centrifugals			Granulated		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Aug. 1 1917	7.02	4.515	5.786	7.75	5.635	6.802
1916	6.65	4.25	5.45	7.487	5.327	6.407
1915	5.29	3.64	4.462	6.027	4.704	5.359
1914	5.52	2.92	3.814	7.35	3.675	4.883
1913	3.80	3.25	3.506	4.802	3.92	4.278
1912	4.80	3.75	4.162	5.684	4.802	5.041
1911	5.965	3.42	4.453	6.566	4.30	5.435
1910	4.45	3.80	4.188	5.20	4.55	4.972
1909	4.45	3.61	4.007	5.00	4.30	4.705
1908	4.10	3.67	4.073	5.35	4.50	4.957
1907	3.95	3.38	3.756	4.85	4.50	4.649
1906	4.125	3.36	3.686	4.75	4.30	4.515
1905	5.25	3.44	4.278	6.00	4.35	5.706
1904	4.875	3.31	3.974	5.60	4.26	4.772
1903	3.91	3.50	3.72	4.85	4.25	4.638
1902	3.94	3.31	3.542	4.70	4.21	4.455
1901	4.375	3.69	4.047	5.34	4.16	5.05
1900	5.00	4.25	4.566	5.89	4.75	5.32
1899	4.75	4.25	4.519	5.21	4.63	4.919
1898	4.50	4.00	4.255	5.21	4.72	4.965
1897	4.25	3.18	3.557	4.96	3.98	4.503
1896	4.375	3.09	3.624	5.20	3.86	4.532
1895	3.75	3.00	3.270	4.72	3.68	4.152
1894	3.75	2.75	3.24	4.72	3.74	4.12
1893	4.50	2.875	3.689	5.34	4.10	4.842
1892	3.75	3.06	3.311	4.90	3.92	4.346
1891	5.30	3.25	3.863	6.32	4.07	4.641
1890	6.06	5.25	5.451	.....	.....	6.171
1889	8.25	5.56	6.433	.....	.....	7.640
1888	6.50	5.42	5.749	.....	.....	7.907
1887	6.00	5.06	5.245	.....	.....	6.013
1886	6.25	5.12	5.536	.....	.....	6.117
1885	6.25	5.25	5.729	.....	.....	6.441
1884	7.00	5.31	6.857	.....	.....	6.780
1883	7.94	7.06	7.425	.....	.....	8.506
1882	8.25	7.68	7.797	.....	.....	9.234
1881	9.06	8.06	8.251	.....	.....	9.667
1880	9.50	8.06	8.206	.....	.....	9.602
1879	9.75	7.06	7.423	.....	.....	8.785
1878	8.93	7.31	8.248	.....	.....	9.484
1877	11.12	8.00	9.404	.....	.....	11.312

	96° Centrifugals			Granulated		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Highest 1891-1917	7.02	4.515	5.786	7.75	5.635	6.802
Lowest 1891-1917	3.75	2.92	3.27	4.70	3.675	4.152
Highest 1877-1890	11.12	8.06	9.404	.....	.....	11.312
Lowest 1877-1890	6.00	5.06	5.245	.....	.....	6.013

MEMO. Present quotation of raws, 7.02 is highest since 1889, during which year 8.25 was reached, then to 1884, during which year and all previous years, the highest price was greater than 6.77 cents.

MEXICO PUTS EMBARGO ON ITS SUGAR CROP

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A cable gram from the American Embassy in Mexico City advises that a presidential decree has been published prohibiting the exportation from Mexico, without express permission of the Department of Hacienda, of sugar, Spanish peas, beans, lentils, bran, cattle, and horses. The decree is effective from July 1.

LITTLE FEAR FELT OF LOSING SHIPS

Assurance That Vessels Operated By Owners Will Be Last Disturbed Encouraging

Associated Press dispatches of yesterday that the federal shipping board was planning to requisition American chartered ocean-going vessels, that ships plying in the Pacific would be taken as well as those in the Atlantic would be diverted, and their places taken by Japanese vessels, but that wherever serviceable vessels operated by their owners would be left without interference, was taken as rather encouraging news when it had been read and digested by sugar shippers yesterday. It was the part of the dispatch that referred to vessels operated by owners that brought the encouragement.

Sugar shippers point out that Hawaiian sugar is mostly shipped in vessels operated by owners, the Matson and the American-Hawaiian lines. There is very little sugar shipped from here in chartered bottoms, and if the vessels operated by owners be left to carry the sugar, Hawaii has nothing to fear.

The sentiment in Honolulu is that the government will arrange so that sugar production and shipments will not be interfered with increases. It is pointed out that production was considered when the guard was not mobilized, and that there have been assurances that the sugar-carrying vessels will not be taken until or unless they become indispensable to the government needs. That those needs are growing is admitted, but it is also pointed out that the government and its allies need the sugar produced here and that they will take steps to see that such need is met.

Importers of various commodities from the mainland took the message to mean the probable suspension of the coastwise law as it affects Honolulu and a consequent larger possible cargo space for shipments here.

CUBAN GROWERS NERVOUS ABOUT SUGAR BAGS COSTS

A nervous condition in the Cuban sugar bag market is reported by Downer & Company in their weekly market letter of July 7. Some important growers are of opinion that prices will moderate before very long and that they may get their future supplies considerably under present asking prices, the report states. On the other hand there has been a fair enquiry for spot stocks, and while several parcels have changed hands, prices and terms have been carefully guarded. Generally speaking, buyers seem disinclined to follow the burlap market. This applies more especially to future deliveries.

SUGAR NOTES

The New York Central is putting a "Caning Special" on the road to teach people how to preserve fruits and vegetables. This is the second venture, as the first proved so popular. The sugar men are all naturally interested in this messenger of light, because sugar plays such a role in this work of conservation.

Miss Lily Hakworth Wallace, the national president of the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science, says that the sugar for a family consuming 156 quarts of preserves a year is worth \$2.34 more than it was five years ago. Many families spend that in one day merely for amusement, but never complain of this, while sugar, with its exceptional results, has to ride the goat of criticism when the spell of fault-finding is on.

Fred F. Connor, San Francisco manager for the John D. Spreckels Company for the Java Pacific line, has given his resignation, to take effect August 1. Thereafter he will be identified with his son, J. H. Connor, in the California Shipping Company, at 10 California Street. The company will engage in a general shipping and insurance business.

Connor is one of the best known shipping men on California Street, and has had more than a little to do with the sudden growth of the freight and passenger business between San Francisco and the Dutch East Indies.

VISITS ENGELS MINE AND LIKES PROPERTY

On his recent visit to the mainland from which he returned Wednesday, A. J. Campbell took the opportunity to go up to and look over the Engels Copper property. He came back satisfied that the company has a great property with a long and splendid future before it.

Like all the other Honoluluans who go to the Engels Copper mine, Mr. Campbell brings back confirmation of all that has been said of it. It is a mine and a producer with a large quantity of ore blocked out, and with its possibilities only partially developed. He found it producing and shipping regularly and with no signs of the labor troubles that have been affecting so many other copper properties.

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR RAW SUGAR DEEMED HIGHLY PROBABLE

Five and a Half Cent Figure Is Thought Probable By Men In Industry Here

CUBAN GROWERS WILL HAVE TO BE SATISFIED

Laborer Would Receive Smaller Bonuses and Demands For Higher Wages Probable

Whether or not the food controllers will fix a maximum price for sugar is a matter that is being discussed with interest among sugar producers. It is generally expected that such action will be taken, or at least it is considered not unlikely and there are guesses being made as to what the figure will be.

It is generally expected that it is Cuba, rather than the United States which makes prices on sugar. The opinion among sugar men in Honolulu is that if the United States undertakes to fix a sugar price it will be one that is satisfactory to the sugar growers of Cuba. There is reason for this opinion since in recent discussions of sugar prices in congress the question was asked as to whether beet sugar growers and Cuban producers had been consulted and the reply was that both had been and the plans that were under way were satisfactory to both.

Two sugar experts were seen by The Advertiser last week and both of them expressed the opinion that there would be a maximum price fixed and that it would probably be about five and a half cents although earlier opinions had been that it would be lower.

World Satisfy Cuban Growers

While Cuban growers could make a good profit at less than five and a half cents, one of those interviewed by The Advertiser expressed the opinion that because of the present prevailing price and that there was a likelihood of other nations going to higher than the maximum price set under certain conditions, the higher figure would be named. He then proceeded to give figures which showed that Cuban producers can manufacture and place product aboard ship in Cuban ports for \$32.06. With freight and insurance added there would be a handsome margin of profit to the Cuban producer at five and a half cents duty paid, or otherwise at 4.18 cents net in New York.

Laborer Also Affected

Hawaiian growers can also manufacture sugar at a good profit at five and a half cents. It is true that materials' costs have gone up considerably and have therefore raised costs of production accordingly but there would still be a good margin of profit. It would be the laborer who would feel the fixing of such a maximum price since his bonus is determined by the current price of raw sugar. The difference of a cent or more a pound in price of the raw output means that much less bonus for him each month and at the end of the year.

It is also pointed out that Hawaiian sugar companies will have to make deductions for the added taxes that will result from the war revenue legislation. The higher the price of sugar the higher will be those war taxes which are based on pre-war earnings, the earnings of 1911, 1912, and 1913 averaged. At five and a half cent sugar, with a bonus paid on that basis, there would be smaller taxes to be paid than with sugar at a higher rate and bonuses also higher.

Danger of Labor Troubles. This very point of decreased bonuses by reason of the fixing of a maximum price is a source of some anxiety, however, for the reason that it is feared that such decrease, even if occasioned by government action, would have an unsettling effect on labor, that if bonuses be decreased in this way it would result in a concerted demand for a raise in the monthly wage scale, such as has been suggested already by some of the Japanese papers.

With sugar on a fixed basis and lower than the average price of the past year or more, with increased war taxes as well, the sugar producers would hardly feel in a position to still further increase costs by granting a wage increase. It would mean a big cutting in dividends to meet the three changed conditions. And while a five and a half cent price might be and would be satisfactory in itself, with increased material costs, increases in the cost of labor and an increase in taxes, the sugar companies would be placed in a position very different from what they have enjoyed since the war. The price in itself is satisfactory but the other conditions make it less so and for this reason the belief is expressed that the food controllers would set a figure higher or rather than lower than the one first suggested since it is known that it is their desire to encourage rather than discourage the production of this necessary food commodity.

If you will leave your order for rubber stamps at The Advertiser office before noon today they will be ready for delivery tomorrow.